GOAL 5: BETTER WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RESTORATION OF CONTAMINATED WASTE SITES, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

America's wastes will be stored, treated, and disposed of in ways that prevent harm to people and to the natural environment. EPA will work to clean up previously polluted sites, restore them to uses appropriate for surrounding communities, and respond to and prevent waste-related or industrial accidents.

PROGRESS TOWARD THE STRATEGIC GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

EPA has made significant progress in achieving the goal of better waste management, restoration of contaminated sites, and emergency response preparedness. With the help of federal, state, tribal, and local partners, the Agency has continued to clean up sites and has ensured that facilities are managed according to practices that prevent releases to the environment. EPA and its partners have made progress toward meeting strategic objectives in Goal 5 for protecting human health and the environment by performing, supporting, and overseeing cleanup operations and ensuring protective and preventive facility management practices.

EPA has already met the FY 2005 target (more than 375,000 sites) for the first objective by reaching cleanup milestones at more than 389,000 sites. Success in exceeding the target is primarily due to the work of the Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program, which had initiated or completed cleanup action at more than 384,000 releases by the end of FY 2002.[1] In addition, the Brownfields Program has already exceeded its FY 2005 target (of 1,500 sites) for property assessments: 3,807 properties were assessed from the beginning of the program in 1995 through June 2002.[2] The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA, as amended) Corrective Action Program is on target to achieve FY 2005 intermediate cleanup goals, signifying that adequately protective controls are in place at these facilities to prevent any unacceptable human exposures or migration of contaminated groundwater. Through FY 2002, 1,018 facilities had adequate controls in place for pathways of human exposure (compared to the FY 2005 target of 1,630 facilities), and 876 facilities had adequate controls in place for controlling migration of contaminated groundwater (compared to the FY 2005 target of 1,200 facilities).[3] Although 846 sites[4] in the Superfund Program had achieved construction completion through FY 2002, it is unlikely that the program will meet its FY 2005 target of 1,105 sites.

It is unlikely that EPA will be able to validate meeting the overall FY 2005 target for the second objective, ensuring that more than 277,000 facilities are managed according to practices that prevent releases to the environment. The total includes 3,750 RCRA municipal solid waste facilities with approved controls, and the data for these facilities are unavailable. The total also includes ensuring that 7,100 facilities are in compliance with the spill prevention, control, and countermeasure provision of the Oil Pollution Act. While 2,925 facilities[5] are in compliance through FY 2002, annual targets for confirming facility compliance have been reduced as resources are shifted to address high demand for Agency assistance in responding to or monitoring oil spills. Otherwise, the UST Program, in partnership with the states, has ensured that 213,000 facilities[6] are in compliance with spill, overfill, and corrosion protection requirements through FY 2002, as compared to the FY 2005 target of 264,000. Finally, the RCRA Program, working effectively in partnership with states, tribes, and other stakeholders, has exceeded this year's expectations in achieving permits or approved controls at 2,176 hazardous waste management facilities[7] through FY 2002, as compared to the FY 2005 target of 2,750.

FY 2002 PERFORMANCE

The most significant accomplishment for EPA's emergency response program was the rapid and effective response to the anthrax bioterrorism incident on Capitol Hill. This catastrophe presented challenges due to the unique contaminant, the uncertainty of the response technology, and the time constraints and nature of the work of the legislative branch. EPA led the effort to clean up and decontaminate six post offices in Florida and four congressional office buildings in Washington, DC—the Ford, Longworth, Dirksen, and Hart office buildings. The Agency's success in this area is due to homeland security planning and preparedness activities at the state and local levels in conjunction with federal activities.

During FY 2002 the Superfund Program reduced health threats posed to 140,000 people who lived within 1 mile of the 42 sites that achieved construction completion. In addition, the Superfund Program cleaned up 800,000 cubic yards of solid hazardous waste and provided alternative drinking water supplies to 32,500 people at 6 sites.[8] Coordination with state partners during the construction phase of these projects contributed to the achievement.

Another important element is that federal agencies worked together to carry out cleanups at federal facilities. In conjunction with EPA's federal partners, in FY 2002 the Superfund Program was able to accomplish 5 of the 42 construction completions at sites owned by federal agencies.[9] Nationwide, thousands of federal facilities are contaminated with hazardous waste, unexploded ordnance, radioactive waste, fuels, and various of other toxic contaminants. These facilities include abandoned mines, nuclear weapons production plants, fuel distribution areas, and landfills. As a result, cleanup remedies are varied and difficult to accomplish. For example, the Department of Energy's nuclear weapons production facility in Hanford, Washington, is the size of Rhode Island, and cleanup estimates for the facility exceed 100 years.

An important element of managing the Superfund Program is ensuring that potentially responsible parties (PRPs) perform cleanups or pay their fair share of cleanup costs. In FY 2002 PRPs initiated 71 percent of new long-term cleanup actions at non-federal facility Superfund sites, exceeding the 70 percent annual goal. EPA also secured private party commitments for cleanup and cost recovery that exceeded $627 million. Of this amount, PRPs agreed to conduct more than $501 million in future cleanup work and to reimburse EPA for more than $126 million in past costs. Total private party commitments for cleanup and cost recovery since the inception of the program are valued at more than $20.6 billion—more than $16.9 billion in response settlements and about $3.7 billion in cost recovery settlements,[10] resulting in almost $8 in private party

SUPERFUND CLEANUP AND RESTORATION: DUPONT-NEWPORT SITE, NEWPORT, DELAWARE

Cleanup efforts have resulted in more than 9 acres of wetland areas being restored while creating an additional acre of wetland and wildlife habitat along the river. Two industrial landfills at the Dupont-Newport Site in New Castle County, Delaware were capped. The cleanup remedy included the removal of more than 70,000 cubic yards of contaminated soils and sediments and installation of groundwater treatment and containment systems. The former pigment-manufacturing facility was used to manufacture a white zinc- and barium-based pigment called Lithopone, and much of the area was contaminated with heavy metals and chlorinated solvents from past operations and disposal practices (http://www.epa.gov/superfund/accomp/success/dupont.html).

BROWNFIELDS HOUSING

The Twin Cities Metropolitan Council Brownfields Pilot grant, awarded by EPA, has partnered with the Minnesota Environmental Initiative and Twin Cities Habitat for Humanity to perform environmental assessments on 10 Brownfields in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota. This partnership is opening the door to reuse of the sites for affordable housing. As of April 2002, three energy-efficient single-family homes had been built on one property at Nebraska and Arkwright Streets in St. Paul by Habitat's WomenBuild project, which uses all-female volunteer crews. All of the Habitat homes will be built with energy-efficient r25 insulation in the walls and mechanical ventilation to maintain indoor air quality (http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/pdf/ss_twin.pdf.)

commitments for cleanup and cost recovery for every $1 spent on Superfund enforcement.[11]

The Brownfields Program, one of EPA's most successful public-private partnerships, has awarded 437 pilot grants since its inception in 1995. These Brownfield pilots assessed 3,807 properties, leveraged more than $4.8 billion in public and private investments, and generated more than 21,000 jobs in cleanup, construction, and redevelopment through the third quarter of FY 2002.[12]

In January 2002 the President signed the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act. This law authorized up to $250 million for financial assistance for Brownfields revitalization and limited the liability of certain prospective purchasers and contiguous property owners. Spurred in part by the new Brownfields law, the Agency and at least 20 other federal agencies have committed to the 2002 Brownfields Federal Partnership Action Agenda to support Brownfields redevelopment in communities throughout the United States. The agenda also incorporates commitments from federal agency participants to increase coordination between Brownfields stakeholders and promote Brownfields redevelopment.

In FY 2002 EPA's waste management programs worked in partnership with states and the regulated community to ensure safe and preventive facility management practices by:

- Obtaining permits or approved controls at 2,176 hazardous waste management facilities.[13]
- Attaining compliance with spill prevention requirements at 2,925 oil facilities.[14]
- Achieving 74 percent significant operational compliance with leak detection requirements and 81 percent significant operational compliance with spill, overfill, and corrosion protection requirements at UST facilities.[15]

Research Contributions

In FY 2002 EPA completed evaluations of six innovative technologies through the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation program (SITE) program (http://www.epa.gov/ORD/SITE/). This information will assist decision makers in determining the most effective remediation options for the cleanup of contaminated sites. EPA also evaluated and produced reports on several processes for treating methyl tertiary butyl-ether (MTBE)-contaminated groundwater. These reports provide site managers with the appropriate performance data to assess the best technologies for treating MTBE contamination. EPA also produced reports on the short-term effects of dredging and capping contaminated sediments, comparing the advantages and disadvantages of these cleanup strategies in protecting ecological surroundings. The capping reports evaluate the release of contaminated

sediments occurring during capping procedures through resuspension. The dredging report assesses the potential effects on aquatic receptors from dredging. These reports will be valuable tools for risk managers and risk assessors in evaluating the short-term risks associated with the implementation of dredging and capping remedies at contaminated sediment sites.

Program Evaluation

Appendix A contains descriptions of program evaluations completed in FY 2002 that support the overall Waste Management Goal. Two reports provide lessons learned from Agency activities following the September 11 attacks in New York and Washington, DC, and the anthrax incidents. Both reports conclude that overall the Agency did an excellent job responding to these unprecedented actions of terrorism and successfully carried out its mission to protect human health and the environment. The Agency has taken several actions to respond to report recommendations, including providing consistent training in incident management and communication for both senior managers and field personnel, hiring more On Scene Coordinators in each region for spill incidents and other emergencies, and purchasing uniform national equipment.

STATE AND TRIBAL PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Although federal statutes govern the RCRA, Underground Storage Tanks, Emergency Preparedness, and Brownfields Programs, almost all of the issues addressed by these programs are unique to each state, tribe, or locality. For this reason, states, tribes, and local communities are the primary implementers of these programs and work in partnership with EPA. Even the Superfund Program, which EPA implements nationally, relies on strong state, tribal, and local partnerships to ensure that its mission is achieved in the most effective and efficient manner.

State Contributions

Homeland security planning and preparedness efforts through the National Response Team and the Federal Response Plan have established effective coordination and communication systems and deterred creation of redundant systems. In addition, EPA's work with states, tribes, and communities has resulted in 16 states implementing the risk management plan program and establishing partnerships with thousands of Local Emergency Planning Committees.

Superfund has a strong and effective partnership with states to support its implementation. In FY 2002 EPA provided more than $75 million to states for conducting site-specific support functions such as assessment, and $18 million to support or enhance state program capabilities such as hiring staff with technical expertise.

States implement cleanup and management programs for hazardous and solid waste management facilities and for USTs. States are also key players in implementing RCRA Corrective Action Program reforms, with accomplishments in piloting innovative approaches to cleanups, developing venues to showcase program success stories, and actively participating in Brownfields Program activities to further integrate these two programs.

Since 1997 EPA has offered Superfund Core Program financial assistance and contract support for Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) and/or Targeted Brownfields Assessments (TBAs) to 48 states and 2 tribes. EPA headquarters provided $25.5 million in FY 2002 for state and tribal voluntary cleanup programs and pre-remedial site assessment funding for EPA-, state-, and tribe-conducted Targeted Brownfields Assessment. These funds supported state and tribal VCPs, state TBAs, and TBAs conducted by EPA regional offices.

The new Brownfields law amends section 128 to CERCLA and provides expanded authority for EPA to fund state and tribal response programs to capitalize revolving loan

funds and support insurance mechanisms. The goals of this funding are to ensure that state and tribal response programs include, or are working to include, four statutory elements and a required public record and to provide funding for other activities, including TBAs, that enhance the cleanup capacity of a state or tribal program. In addition, the new law authorizes EPA to perform TBAs itself with funding available to carry out section 104 of CERCLA.

The UST Program awarded $3.8 million to fund 40 state and tribal UST field pilots. These pilots will help communities turn petroleum-contaminated land into clean, safe, productive properties that will create jobs, yield higher property values, and generate new revenue. The program also provided $3.1 million in funding for four MTBE cleanup pilots (Long Island, NY, Santa Monica, CA, Pascaoag, RI, and Columbia, SC). In addition, the UST program developed a Web-based toolbox to promote and assist states in the use of performance-based contracting to clean up releases from USTs. The 14 states currently using performance-based contracting have reported that their cleanups cost about half as much and took about half as long to complete as compared to cleanups done using the more traditional time and materials contracts.

Tribal Contributions

During FY 2002 EPA continued to work with tribal waste program managers to develop waste program expertise in tribes and address the most pressing needs on tribal lands. EPA provided $775,000 as part of an interagency grant program totaling about $2.2 million for closing municipal solid waste open dumps in Indian Country. Cumulatively, since 1999 the Interagency Workgroup has provided more than $6 million to 31 tribes resulting in the cleanup of 27 open dumps and conducts activities to prevent future dumping of wastes in Indian Country. EPA also provided $425,000 in tribal grants for RCRA hazardous waste activities and surveyed more than 175 tribes as an initial step in developing an inventory of the RCRA hazardous waste management needs of tribal lands.

EPA provided more than $3.6 million in grants to develop or enhance tribal UST and Superfund Programs in FY 2002. The Agency also supported involvement for 78 tribes at Superfund sites through 27 cooperative agreements. In FY 2002 EPA also provided $450,000 to tribes through its Brownfields assessment pilot grants.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS OF FY 2002 PERFORMANCE ON THE FY 2003 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

Beginning in FY 2003 the Agency is starting a 3-year planning cycle to identify and track construction completion candidate sites. Early in FY 2002 data were collected from project managers in regional offices on the status of candidate sites for construction completion during FY 2002 through FY 2004. Future-year targets for construction completions will be set using this information.

Goal 5: Better Waste Management

Summary of FY 2002 Annual Performance Goals

9 Goals Met	1 Goals Not Met	0 Data Lags

A description of the quality of the data used to measure EPA's performance can be found in Appendix B.

FY 2002 Obligations *(in thousands)*:	
EPA Total:	$9,447,202
Goal 5:	$1,820,344
Goal 5 Share of Total:	19.3%

FY 2002 Costs *(in thousands)*:	
EPA Total:	$7,998,422
Goal 5 Costs:	$1,929,151
Goal 5 Share of Total:	24.1%

Refer to page I-13 of the Overview (Section I) for an explanation of difference between obligations and costs.
Refer to page IV-10 of the Financial Statements for a consolidated statement of net cost by goal.

Annual Performance Goals (APG) and Measures FY 1999–FY 2002 Results

Strategic Objective: By 2005, EPA and Its Federal, State, Tribal and Local Partners Will Reduce or Control the Risk to Human Health and the Environment At More Than 374,000 Contaminated Superfund, RCRA, Underground Storage Tank (UST) and Brownfield Sites and Have the Planning and Preparedness Capabilities to Respond Successfully to All Known Emergencies to Reduce the Risk to Human Health and the Environment.

FY 2002 Cost (in thousands): $1,690,421 (87.6% of FY 2002 Goal 5 Total Costs)

Progress Toward Strategic Objective: Through FY 2002 EPA and its partners reduced or controlled the risks to human health and the environment at more than 389,000 contaminated sites. The FY 2005 objective target includes 384,000 leaking underground storage tank (LUST) cleanups initiated or completed, and through FY 2002, EPA initiated 384,000 LUST cleanups and completed approximately 284,000. The Agency also reduced or controlled the risks to human health and the environment at more than 840 Superfund sites, more than 800 high-priority RCRA sites, and more than 3,800 Brownfields sites. EPA and its partners are also working to increase their capabilities to successfully respond to all known emergencies by FY 2005 to reduce the risk to human health and the environment.

APG 32	Superfund Cleanups	Planned	Actual
FY 2002	**EPA and its partners will complete 40 Superfund cleanups (construction completions). 47 construction completions were completed in FY 2001. Goal Met.**	**40**	**42**
FY 2001	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Not Met.*	*75*	*47*
FY 2000	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Met.*	*85*	*87*
FY 1999	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Met.*	*85*	*85*

FY 2002 Result: In FY 2002 EPA completed construction at 42 Superfund sites for a cumulative total of 846 sites where the Agency has reduced or controlled the risks to human health and the environment over the life of the program. FY 2002 Superfund accomplishments in Indian Country include eight site assessments, provision of $2.4 million for capacity building, and tribal leadership or support in responding to 28% of Superfund sites affecting Indian Country. The FY 2001 construction completion target was reduced for FY 2002 due to the constraints of large size and complexity of sites on construction completion.

APG 33	Superfund Potentially Responsible Party Participation	Planned	Actual
FY 2002	**Maximize all aspects of potentially responsible party (PRP) participation which includes maintaining PRP work at 70% of the new remedial construction starts at non-Federal Facility Superfund sites, and emphasize fairness in the settlement process. Goal Met.**	**70%**	**71%**
FY 2001	*Same Goal. Goal Not Met.*	*70%*	*67.3%*
	Performance Measures		
	- *Ensure fairness by making orphan share offers at 100% of all eligible settlement negotiations for response work.*	*100%*	*100%*
	- *Provide finality for small contributors by entering into de minimis settlements and report the number of settlers.*	*18*	*15*
FY 2000	*Same Goal. Goal Not Met.*	*70%* *100% (orphan)* *20 (de minimis)*	*68%* *100%* *18*

FY 1999	*Obtain PRP commitments for 70% of the work conducted at new construction starts at non-federal facility sites on the National Priority List (NPL) and emphasize fairness in the settlement process. Goal Met.*	*70%*	*80%*

FY 2002 Result: In FY 2002 the percentage of remedial construction starts initiated by responsible parties exceeded the target by 1%. EPA determines the percentage of remedial construction starts conducted by responsible parties at non-federal facility Superfund sites because it indicates the percentage of sites where cleanup is achieved using private party funding as opposed to the Superfund Trust Fund. It also includes those construction starts performed by EPA where the majority of funding comes from special accounts, and majority is defined to mean that the funding contributed by responsible parties toward the total response cost to the special account exceeds the amount contributed by the largest non-private entity.

APG 34	Superfund Cost Recovery	Planned	Actual
FY 2002	**Ensure trust fund stewardship by getting PRPs to initiate or fund the work and recover costs from PRPs when EPA expends trust fund monies. Address cost recovery at all NPL and non-NPL sites with a statute of limitations on total past costs equal to or greater than $200,000. Goal Met.**	**100%**	**100%**
FY 2001	*Same Goal. Goal Not Met.*	*100%*	*97.8%*
FY 2000	*Same Goal. Goal Not Met.*	*100%*	*98.5%*
FY 1999	*Same Goal. Goal Met.*	*100%*	*99%*

FY 2002 Result: Cost recovery was addressed at 204 National Priority List (NPL) and non-NPL sites during FY 2002, of which 101 had total past costs greater than or equal to $200,000 and potential statute of limitations concerns. EPA's cost recovery activities are important because they replenish the Superfund Trust Fund by recovering EPA's past costs, making resources available for other Superfund site cleanups. With respect to private parties, in FY 2002 EPA secured cleanup and cost recovery commitments in excess of $627 million (more than $501 million for future cleanup and $126 million for recovery of past costs).

APG 35	RCRA Corrective Actions	Planned	Actual
FY 2002	**172 (for a cumulative total of 995 or 58%) of high priority RCRA facilities will have human exposures (HE) controlled and 172 (for a cumulative total of 882 or 51%) of high priority RCRA facilities will have groundwater releases (GWR) controlled. Goal Met. ➥Corresponds with two FY 2002 NEPPS Core Performance Measures (CPMs).**	**172 HE 172 GWR**	**205 HE 171 GWR**
FY 2001	*Same Goal. Goal Not Met.*	*172 HE 172 GWR*	*179 HE 154 GWR*
FY 2000	*Same Goal. Goal Met.*	*172 HE 172 GWR*	*191 HE 168 GWR*
FY 1999	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Met.*	*83 HE 45 GWR*	*162 HE 188 GWR*

FY 2002 Result: During FY 2002 the Corrective Action Program achieved environmental indicators (EIs) for human health protection and groundwater migration EIs at 205 and 171 facilities, respectively. This progress, combined with progress from previous years, allowed the program to remain ahead of its cumulative goals by achieving cumulative totals of 1,018 facilities with human exposures controlled and 876 high priority RCRA facilities with groundwater releases controlled. The progress made toward achieving the two EIs was facilitated by the successful partnerships among EPA, states, and tribes.

APG 36	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanups	Planned	Actual
FY 2002	**EPA and its partners will complete 22,000 Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) cleanups for a cumulative total of approximately 290,000 cleanups since 1987. Goal Not Met. ➥Corresponds with FY 2001 NEPPS Core Performance Measures (CPMs).**	**22,000**	**15,769**
FY 2001	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Not Met.*	*21,000*	*19,074*
FY 2000	*Same Goal. Goal Met.*	*21,000*	*20,834*
FY 1999	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Met.*	*22,000*	*25,678*

FY 2002 Result: During FY 2002 EPA and its state partners completed 15,769 LUST cleanups for a total of nearly 284,000 since 1987. The FY 2002 target of 22,000 LUST cleanups was not met for several reasons. Contributing factors include (1) the majority of states are discovering new sites contaminated by MTBE, which is more complicated and costly to cleanup; (2) at least 12 states have already reopened closed sites due to MTBE contamination, thus diverting resources from overseeing completion of cleanups; and (3) state programs are now confronting cleanup of more complex sites in general.

APG 37	Brownfield Site Assessment Grants	Planned	Actual
FY 2002	**EPA will provide additional site assessment funding to 38 new communities, and to 38 existing communities, resulting in a cumulative total of 3,100 properties assessed, the generation of 19,300 jobs, and the leveraging of $4.0 billion in cleanup and redevelopment funds since 1995. Goal Met.**	**3,100 19,300 $4.0 B**	**3,807 21,737 $4.8 B**
FY 2001	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Met.*	*2,500 12,000 $3.1 B*	*2,754 (properties) 17,307 (jobs) $3.7 B*
FY 2000	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Met.*	*1,900 4,900* $1.7 B	*2,024 (properties) 7,446 (jobs) $2.8 B*
FY 1999	*EPA will fund Brownfields site assessments in 100 more communities, thus reaching 300 communities by the end of 1999. Goal Met.*	*100*	*80 (307 cumulative)*

FY 2002 Result: Although fourth-quarter data will not be available until April 2003, EPA exceeded the FY 2002 targets for the Brownfields Program, as indicated by third-quarter data. Since 1995 more than 3,800 properties have been assessed, more than 21,000 jobs generated, and more than $4.8 billion in cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged through Brownfields Program activities. The program facilitates assessment and cleanup of abandoned or underutilized sites where actual or potential contamination and liability might be impeding development. It empowers states, communities, and other stakeholders in economic development to work together in a timely manner to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse Brownfields.

APG 38	Superfund Federal Facilities Compliance	Planned	Actual
FY 2002	**Within 18 months after final listing on the NPL, EPA will make a final offer for an interagency agreement (IAG) that is consistent with Agency policy and guidance at 100% of Federal facility Superfund sites. Goal Met.**		
	Performance Measures		
	- Percentage of Federal facility NPL sites for which final offers are made that meet Agency policy and guidance.	**100%**	**100%**
	- Percent of Federal facilities with final offers made within 18 months.	**100%**	**100%**
FY 2001	*Same Goal. Goal Not Met.*	*100% 100%*	*0% 0%*
FY 2000	*Ensure compliance with Federal facility statutes and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) agreements and ensure completion of current NPL CERCLA IAGs. Goal Not Met.*		
	Performance Measures		
	- Complete NPL IAGs.	*6*	*2*
	- Begin CERCLA Negotiations.	*4*	*1*

FY 2002 Result: In FY 2002 there were two federal facility Superfund sites for which EPA could make a final offer for interagency agreements (IAGs) within 18 months of having listed the sites on the NPL. In both cases, the offer was made, resulting in the goal being met. Because of a dispute raised by the Department of Defense (DOD) concerning EPA's authority to oversee cleanup after a remedy has been selected, negotiations to finalize these IAGs have stalled. Once the dispute with DOD is resolved, the offers made by EPA should lead to signed IAGs at these sites.

APG 39	Scientifically Defensible Decisions for Site Clean-up	Planned	Actual
FY 2002	**Provide at least 6 innovative approaches that reduce human health and ecosystem exposures from dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs) and methyl-tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) in soils and groundwater, and from oil and persistent organics in aquatic systems. Goal Met.**		
	Performance Measure		
	- Deliver the Annual Superfund Innovation Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program Report to Congress detailing 4-6 innovative approaches, their cost savings and future direction; reports summarizing pilot scale evaluation of in-situ remedies for solvents.	**1**	**1**
FY 2001	*Provide technical information to support scientifically defensible and cost-effective decisions for cleanup of complex sites, hard-to-treat wastes, mining, oil spills near shorelines, and Brownfields to reduce risk to human health and the environment. Goal Not Met.*		

	Performance Measures		
	- Deliver the Annual SITE Program Report to Congress.	*1*	*0*
FY 2000	*Enhance scientifically defensible decisions for site cleanup by providing targeted research and technical support. Goal Not Met.*		
	Performance Measures		
	- Report of natural attenuation case studies of MTBE.	*1*	*0*
	- Deliver the SITE report to Congress.	*9/30/00*	*1/30/01*
	- Report of key research on methods, models and factors relating to risk evaluation of dermal route of exposure.	*9/30/00*	*12/31/00*
	- Review 20 soil contaminants and develop screening levels.	*9/30/00*	*9/30/00*

FY 2002 Result: EPA made significant progress in providing information to site managers to determine the most effective methods/technologies for cleaning up contaminated sites. The technologies evaluated through the SITE Program provide a range of innovative means for remediation of contaminated soils including in situ chemical oxidation, bioremediation, steam heating, and electrokinetic extraction. EPA also produced a report on the ecotoxicity soil screening levels for mammals, birds, soil plants, and soil biota that will provide a consistent basis for making decisions on whether to conduct additional monitoring and risk assessments for various soil contaminants.

Strategic Objective: By 2005, EPA and Its Federal, State, Tribal, and Local Partners Will Ensure That More Than 277,000 Facilities Are Managed According to the Practices That Prevent Releases to the Environment.

FY 2002 Cost (in thousands): $238,730 (12.4% of FY 2002 Goal 5 Total Costs)

Progress Toward Strategic Objective: Through FY 2002 EPA and its partners have been assured that more than 218,000 facilities are being managed according to practices that prevent releases to the environment. The total includes 2,176 RCRA management facilities with approved controls; 2,925 oil facilities in compliance with spill prevention, control, and countermeasure requirements of the Oil Pollution Act; and 213,000 underground storage tank facilities in compliance with spill, overfill, and corrosion protection requirements.

APG 40	**RCRA Facility Standards and Compliance**	**Planned**	**Actual**
FY 2002	**75.8% of the hazardous waste management facilities will have approved controls in place to prevent dangerous releases to air, soil, and groundwater, representing an average increase of 39 additional facilities per year. Goal Met.**	**75.8%**	**79.0%**
FY 2001	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Met.*	*68%*	*74%*
FY 2000	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Met.*	*67%*	*67%*
FY 1999	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Met.*	*61%*	*61%*

FY 2002 Result: EPA exceeded its goal of 75.8% by achieving 79.0% of hazardous waste management facilities having approved controls in place to prevent dangerous releases to air, soil, and groundwater. The progress resulted from a focused effort and coordination with the regions and states. This increased effort has been ongoing for the past few years.

APG 41	**Ensure WIPP Safety**	**Planned**	**Actual**
FY 2002	**Certify that 6,000 55 gallon drums of radioactive waste (containing approximately 18,000 curies) shipped by DOE to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant are permanently disposed of safely and according to EPA standards. Goal Met.**	**6,000**	**22,800**

FY 2002 Result: EPA substantially exceeded the goal of ensuring the safe characterization and disposal of drums of transuranic waste.[16] In FY 2002 the Department of Energy disposed of the equivalent of 22,800 drums. To date, 35,070 drums have been shipped. Four percent of the planned waste volume, based on the disposal of 860,000 drums, has been permanently disposed of safely and in accordance with EPA standards.

FY 2001 Annual Performance Goals (No Longer Reported for FY 2002)

EPA and its state and tribal partners will achieve levels of 75% UST compliance with EPA/State leak detection requirements; and 96% UST compliance with EPA/State December 22, 1998 requirements to upgrade, close or replace substandard tanks.

Continue to make formerly contaminated parcels of land available for residential, commercial, and industrial reuse by addressing liability concerns through the issuance of comfort letters and Prospective Purchaser Agreements (PPAs).

Notes:

1. U.S. EPA, Office of Underground Storage Tanks, *FY 2002 End of Year Activity Report,* Cliff Rothenstein, Director (December 23, 2002). Available at http://www.epa.gov/swerust1/cat/eoy02memo.pdf.
2. U.S. EPA, Brownfields Cleanup and Redevelopment, Brownfields Management System (June 2002).
3. U.S. EPA, RCRAInfo database, Corrective Action, Facility Information. Available at http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ca/facility.htm#Database. Facility information updated monthly at http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ca/facility/stofcra/sei.
4. U.S. EPA, Superfund Information Systems, CERCLIS Hazardous Waste Sites, CERCLIS database. Available at http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/query/queryhtm/nplccl1.htm.
5. Ibid.
6. Although this number is not in the *FY 2002 End-of-Year Activity Report* for the Office of Underground Storage Tanks (note 1, above), it is derived from data primarily found in that report and is based on the following calculations: There were 697,966 active tanks at the end of FY 2002. A facility number can be derived from the tank number by dividing 697,966 by 2.65, which is the average number of tanks per facility. Thus, there were 263,383 facilities at the end of FY 2002. Then, the number of facilities can be multiplied by the compliance rate of 81%, which results in the estimate of 213,000 facilities in compliance with spill, overfill, and corrosion protection requirements.
7. U.S. EPA, RCRAInfo database, Hazardous Waste Facility Permitting Accomplishments. Available at http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/permit/pgprarpt.htm and http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/permit/charts/charts.pdf.
8. U.S. EPA, Superfund Information Systems, CERCLIS database and U.S. Census 2000.
9. U.S. EPA, Superfund Information Systems, CERCLIS database. The five federal facility sites are Fort Wainwright, Old Navy Dump/Manchester Lab, Brunswick Naval Air Station, Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, and Sacramento Army Depot.
10. U.S. EPA, Superfund Information Systems, CERCLIS database.
11. U.S. EPA, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Integrated Financial Management System.
12. U.S. EPA, Brownfields Cleanup and Redevelopment, Brownfields Management System (June 2002).
13. U.S. EPA, RCRAInfo database, Hazardous Waste Facility Permitting Accomplishments.
14. U.S. EPA, Superfund Information Systems, CERCLIS database.
15. U.S. EPA, Office of Underground Storage Tanks.
16. The official, operating definition as taken from federal legislation is as follows: radioactive waste containing more than 100 nanocuries (3,700 becquerels) of alpha-emitting transuranic isotopes per gram of waste, with half-lives greater than 20 years, except for (1) high-level radioactive waste; (2) waste that the Secretary of Energy has determined, with the concurrence of the Administrator of the U.S. EPA, does not need the degree of isolation required by the 40 CFR Part 191 disposal regulations; or (3) waste that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has approved for disposal on a case-by-case basis in accordance with 10 CFR Part 61.